

二七 帝國政府第二次聲明

一九二七年
八月十五日

帝國政府ニ東京永世ノ平和ヲ奉念シ、日支兩國ノ親善提携ニ力ヲ效セルコト
久シキニ及ヘリ。然ルニ南京政府ハ抗日ヲ以テ國體昂揚ト政權鞏固ノ
具ニ供シ、自國國力ノ過信ト帝國ノ實力輕視ノ風潮ト相俟テ、更ニ赤化勢
力ト苟合シテ反日侮日愈々甚シク、以テ帝國ニ敵對セントスルノ氣運ヲ醸
成セリ。近年經濟力惹起セル不平等事件何レモ之ニ因由セサルナシ、今次魯
變ノ變端モ亦此ノ如キ勢力其ノ爆發點ヲ偶々永定河畔ニシタルニ由リキ
ス。漢州ニ於ケル神人共ニ許ササル幾多事件ノ因由亦茲ニ在ス、更ニ中露
支ニ於テハ支那側ノ挑釁行為ニ起因シ帝國臣民ノ生命財產既ニ危殆ニ
シ居居國民ハ多年鬱々トシテ難言セル客住ノ地ヲ渾ヲ吞ンテ遂ニ一時暴退
スルノ已ムナキニ至レリ。

凡ミレハ皇國發生以來屢々聲明シタル如ク、帝國ハ隱忍ニ隱忍ヲ重ネ暴行
ノ不興大ヲ方針トシ、勢・テ平和ヲ求メ且局地的ニ處置センコトヲ企圖シ、平
津地方ニ於ケル支那軍隊次ノ挑釁及不法行為ニ對シテモ、武力支拂ハ電報
ハ交通線ノ阻礙及實力居留民保護ノ爲與ニ已ムヲ得サル自衛行動ニ出テタ

ルニ至キズ。前モ當國政府ハ夙ニ南京政府ニ對シテ挑釁ノ言動ノ即時停止
ト現地解決ヲ妨害セサルニ在リ。南京政府ハ我カ
官ヲ捕カサルノミナラス却テ益々我方ニ對シテ挑釁ヲ進ヘ、我カノ軍
ヲ破リテ虜ミルコトナク、軍ヲ北上セシメテ我カ支隊ヲ中絶ヲ脅威シ、又
漢口、上海ソノ他ニ於テハ兵ヲ集メテ愈々挑釁ノ態度ヲ露骨ニシ上海ニ於
テハ遂ニ我ニ向ツテ砲火ヲ開キ帝國軍艦ニ對シテ爆撃ヲ加フルニ至レリ。
此ノ如ク支隊側カ帝國ヲ輕侮シ不法暴行ヲ致ラサルナク全支ニ亘ル力壓留
民ノ生命財產危殆ニ陥ルニ及ンテハ帝國トシテハ最早隱忍ソノ限度ニ達シ
支隊軍ノ暴戾ヲ懲シ以テ南京政府ノ反省ヲ促ス爲今ヤ斷乎タル措置ヲト
ルノ已ムナキニ至レリ。

此ノ如キハ東洋平和ヲ危害シ日支ノ共存共榮ヲ望ムル帝國トシテ衷心ヨ
リ遺憾トスル所ナリ。然レトモ帝國ノ庶幾スル所ハ日支ノ提携ニ在リ、コ
レカ實支隊ニ於ケル排外抗日運動ヲ根絶シ今次皇軍ノ如キ不義舉動生ノ根
固ヲ芟除スルト共ニ日支ニ間ノ融和提携ノ實ヲ覺ケントスルノ外他無
ナク、固ヨリ毫末モ領土ノ割讓ヲ有スルモノニアラス。又支隊ノ民ヲシテ
抗日ニ誦ラシメツツアル南京政府及國民黨ノ舉動ヲ促サントスルモ、無キ

大衆の力

ノ一 大衆ニ對シテハ何程微少ヲ有スルモノニアラス且列國總ノ食糧ニ
ハ其ノ努力ヲ惜マサルヘキハ言ヲ俟タサル所ナリ。

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文書ノ出所竝ニ成立ニ關スル證明書

自分林 設者ハ外務省文書課長ノ職ニ居ル者ナル處茲ニ添付セラレタル日本語ニ依ツテ書カレ三頁ヨリ成ル帝國政府第二次聲明一九三七
年八月十五日ト題スル書類ハ日本政府（外務省）ノ保管ニ係ル公文
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昭和二十二年四月八日 於東京

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右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタリ

同日於同所

立會人 浦 部 勝

STATEMENT OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

DATED AUGUST 15TH, 1937.

The Imperial Japanese Government, in its desire to secure permanent peace in East Asia, has always striven to promote friendship and cooperation between Japan and China. However, an atmosphere of hostility towards Japan has been created through China by anti-Japanese agitations used as an instrument by the Nanking Government to arouse public opinion and to enhance its own political power. The Chinese, over-confident of their national strength, contemptuous of our power, and also in league with the Communists, have assumed toward Japan an increasingly arrogant and insulting attitude. Herein lies the cause of all untoward events which have arisen repeatedly during recent years.

The present Incident is but the inevitable outcome of this situation. Dynamite had been ignited; the inevitable explosion merely happened to occur on the banks of the Yinting. The terrible Tungchow massacre is also traceable to the same cause. In South and Central China, Japanese lives and property have been so jeopardized that our people have been compelled to evacuate, abandoning everything they had acquired after years of incessant toil.

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As has been frequently declared since the outbreak of the

present Incident, the Japanese Government, exercising utmost patience and restraint, have steadfastly pursued a policy of non-aggravation of the situation, and has endeavoured to reach a settlement locally and in a peaceful manner. In the Peiping and Tientsin area, our Garrison, in the face of countless Chinese provocations and lawless actions, has done no more than was absolutely necessary to secure lines of communications and to protect Japanese nationals there.

On the other hand, our Government advised the Nanking Government to put an immediate stop to all provocative acts and to refrain from obstructing the negotiations being conducted on the spot. The Nanking Government not only refused to follow our counsel, but proceeded toward the completion of war-like preparations against us. In flagrant violation of solemn military agreements, the Chinese moved vast armies northward, menacing our Garrison, and concentrated troops in and around Shanghai. Their provocative attitude became more clearly defined at Hankow. Finally at Shanghai, the Chinese opened fire upon our Naval Headquarters and bombed our warships from the air.

In this manner have the Chinese insulted our Government, committed acts of unpardonable atrocity against our country, and gravely endangered the lives and property of our nationals throughout China. They have finally exhausted the patience of the Japanese Government. It has thus become imperative to take

drastic measures in order to chastise the lawless Chinese troops and to impress upon the Nanking Government the necessity for reconsideration of its attitude toward Japan.

That matters should have come to this pass is deeply deplored by the Japanese Government which earnestly desires the maintenance of peace in the Orient and sincerely hopes for the attainment of common prosperity and public welfare in Japan and China. The aim of the Japanese Government is none other than the realization of Sino-Japanese cooperation. Their only desire is to eradicate the anti-foreign and anti-Japanese movement rampant in China, and completely to eliminate the fundamental causes of unfortunate incidents such as the present one, with a view to bringing about truly harmonious collaboration among Japan, Manchoukuo and China.

Needless to say, the Japanese Government harbours no territorial designs. Its sole intention is to bring to reason the Nanking Government and the Kuomintang Party, both of which have persistently incited anti-Japanese sentiments among the Chinese people. The Japanese bear no ill-will toward the innocent Chinese masses. In conclusion we hereby state that the Japanese Government will spare no efforts in safeguarding foreign rights and interests in China.

C E R T I F I C A T E

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru, Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached in English consisting of 2 pages and entitled "Statement of the Japanese Government, August 15th, 1937." is an exact and true copy of an official document of the Japanese Foreign Office.

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 8th day of April 1947.

(Signed) K. Hayashi
Signature of Official

Witness: (Signed) K. Urabe